

# The Washington Times

Fair tonight and to-morrow.

NUMBER 3905.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 18, 1905.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## FOOTPAD ASSAILS WOMAN; STEALING A \$5,000 BROOCH

Husband Barely Escapes  
Shots of the High-  
wayman.

## THIEF FRIGHTENED AWAY

Police Give Chase and Al-  
most Capture the  
Man.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Within two doors of their home, 722 East 138th street, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Cornish were held up by a daring robber early today, and Mrs. Cornish was robbed of a \$5,000 diamond brooch which she wore at her neck.

In trying to defend his wife from the attack, Mr. Cornish, who is reputed to be a millionaire, was shot at and narrowly escaped instant death. Mrs. Cornish fought with her husband against the highwayman, and but for her plucky resistance the thief would probably have secured several other valuable jewels which she wore.

### Coming Home Late.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornish attended a dance downtown last night and started for home at 2 o'clock this morning. Alighting from a street car near their residence, they did not notice a stranger who left the car just after them. As the couple were nearing the house Mrs. Cornish was suddenly attacked from the rear.

Two arms were thrown about her neck, and before she could release herself she was partially thrown to the pavement and her brooch torn from her breast.

Before the woman arose the thief made a dash for Mr. Cornish, who had been stunned by the sudden assault. Mrs. Cornish arose and threw herself between the men. The thief aimed a blow at her with his fist, and as Mr. Cornish reached to stay the hand he drew a revolver and fired twice.

### In Dangerous Position.

One bullet passed through Mr. Cornish's opera hat and another passed through the padding of the right shoulder. The thief then hit Cornish on the head with the butt end of the revolver, knocking him down, and fled toward Brown place.

Policemen McKiernan and McMahon, who were armed with a block, heard the shots and screams of Mrs. Cornish. They ran to the scene and took up the trail of the bandit who was running rapidly.

The thief ran to Brown place and then to 138th street on the corner of which is a vacant lot, the only building in that block being the Emanuel Lutheran Church. The thief took up a position behind a pillar in front of the church and held the officers at bay when the officers began closing in on him the thief jumped a fence into the vacant lot, the officers following.

Several shots were exchanged, but none took effect.

The bandit jumped the fence at the other side of the lot and disappeared. All the reserves in the Bronx were ordered out when the hold-up was reported at the station, and the entire district is being searched for the outlaw. A good description of him is in the hands of the police.

## LEE WAS CONVICTED IN NINETEEN CASES

Ninety-five dollars fine, or five days in jail in default of payment of the entire amount, was the penalty imposed by Judge Scott upon John W. Lee, who was convicted on nineteen charges of violating the snow law in the Police Court today. It was proved that he failed to have the snow removed from the pavement in front of that number of vacant lots on Fourth street northeast.

Counsel for the defense announced that the cases would be taken to the Court of Appeals on the ground that the defendant had been prosecuted on a law which was unconstitutional and invalid.

## THE WEATHER REPORT.

The area of high pressure central Friday morning in northern Colorado has advanced slowly to the lower Ohio Valley and Tennessee, and continues to dominate the weather of central and eastern districts. Pressure is still low in the St. Lawrence Valley and over Canadian maritime provinces, also on the Pacific Coast and in the extreme Northwest.

There has been considerable precipitation on the north Pacific Coast, and over southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. In New Mexico, western Texas, and northern Arizona a severe snowstorm has prevailed during the last thirty-six hours, and it is still snowing in the Texas Panhandle and southeastern New Mexico. The fall in temperature in connection with this snowstorm, was from 62 to 30 having occurred at El Paso. Temperatures have again fallen in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, upper Mississippi Valley, and North Dakota.

The weather will be fair tonight and Sunday in all parts of the Washington forecast district, except the lower lake region, where snow will continue, and in the East Coast States, where rain is probable tonight.

The temperature will moderate slowly in northern districts.

### TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m. .... 25  
12 noon. .... 23  
1 p. m. .... 21

### DOWNTOWN TEMPERATURE.

(Registered Atlee's Standard Thermometer.)  
9 a. m. .... 25  
12 noon. .... 23  
1 p. m. .... 21

### THE SUN.

Sun sets today ..... 5:40  
Sun rises tomorrow ..... 6:47

### TIDE TABLE.

Low tide today ..... 1:15 p. m.  
High tide today ..... 7:10 p. m.  
Low tide tomorrow ..... 1:54 a. m.  
High tide tomorrow ..... 7:38 a. m., 8:03 p. m.

## NO CROOKED JOB IN PURCHASE OF RAILWAY SHARES

Admiral Walker Explains  
the Deal to Com-  
mittee.

## APPROVED BY PRESIDENT

W. N. Cromwell and E. A.  
Drake Give Testi-  
mony.

With regard to the statements made before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to the effect that members of the Isthmian Canal Commission, as directors of the Panama Railroad Company, had received fees for attending directors' meetings, and that they owned shares of stock in that railroad and received dividends thereon, Admiral Walker, chairman of the canal commission, said today:

"It is an attempt to throw mud upon the commission, and is in no way justified. The facts are these:

"Some of the members of the commission believed we would be justified in accepting the usual fees which are given to directors of all corporations in order to insure their attendance, and others thought, in view of the President's directions, that members of the commission should not receive anything except their salaries, that we ought not to accept them. Because of this difference of opinion I took the question up to the President himself.

### President Said Do It.

"He said the acceptance of these fees was a small matter which had not entered into his mind when he issued his order and he authorized me on behalf of the commission to accept the directors' fees. It would have been embarrassing to the old directors, who had been accustomed to receiving these fees, had we refused to accept them.

"So far as the purchase of stock was concerned I had the full authority of the Secretary of War.

"I received an offer to sell a hundred shares of stock in the Panama railroad and, later, an offer of one share.

"I consulted the Secretary of War and he authorized me to purchase them at par.

"I did so and assigned one share to each of the members of the commission. The shares were bought by me as chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission and out of the funds of the Government.

"When the dividend of 5 per cent was declared, the checks in payment thereof were received by us and were turned over to the Secretary of War by whom they were deposited to the credit of the Government. That is all there is to it."

## Attorney Cromwell Gives Views on Acquisition

"The public necessity demands the acquisition of the outstanding shares of the Panama Railroad Company by the United States. In my opinion the Mann bill, providing for condemnation of these shares, is constitutional, and absolutely necessary."

WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL, William Nelson Cromwell, counsel for the Panama Canal Company, the Panama Railroad Company, the Republic of Panama, and various other interests on the isthmus, testified to this effect before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce this morning.

Mr. Cromwell and E. A. Drake, who testified yesterday, were the only witnesses before the committee.

### Value of Property.

Mr. Cromwell's testimony was confined, for the most part, to a discussion of the value of the property. He said the officers and directors had absolutely no interest in the disposition of the railroad, but that he desired merely to call the attention of the committee to the company's prosperous condition and successful operation for fifty-three years. "So that if you gentlemen see fit to disturb or injure it," he continued, "you may do so with your eyes open."

Mr. Cromwell said the company's net earnings amounted to \$38,823,254. It had paid dividends each year with the exception of two, and had diminished its outstanding debt from \$4,000,000 to \$3,122,000.

Mr. Cromwell said he had not been consulted as to the propriety, legal or otherwise, of paying the members of the canal commission fees for their services as directors and members of the executive committee of the railroad company. Neither did he express an opinion on the subject to the committee.

### Agent of Republic.

He told of his investment, as agent of the Republic of Panama, of part of the \$10,000,000 paid by the United States for the canal strip. He said \$1,000,000 had been invested in the bonds of the railroad company and \$9,000,000 in first mortgages on improved New York city real estate.

"I want to say," Mr. Cromwell added, "the bonds were bought in the open market, and the purchase had nothing to do with my connection with the canal company or the railroad company. I regarded the investment as highly desirable."

"What did you pay for the bonds?" asked Representative Townsend.

### Price Paid Was rog.

"Under ordinary circumstances I should dislike to answer the question," was the answer, "but as I have already made a full report to the Government I will answer it."

(Continued on Third Page.)

## QUAY'S JUST FAME BEYOND REACH OF CHEAP DETRACTION

In These Words Knox  
Eulogizes His Pre-  
decessor.

## MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD

Many Senators Praise Char-  
acter of Deceased Penn-  
sylvania Senator.

In accordance with an order made by the Senate several weeks ago, the legislative business of that body was suspended this afternoon in order that eulogies might be delivered on the life and public services of the late Senator Matthew Stanley Quay of Pennsylvania. The exercises began at 1:30 o'clock, after the disposition of the Statehood conference question, and the consideration of several private bills. Mr. Penrose was the first speaker.

The only representatives of the late Senator's immediate family present were Richard R. Quay and his wife. Others in his party were William Montgomery, D. J. Fitzcarrin, Samuel Moody, P. R. Rhodes, all of Pittsburgh, and E. G. Hutchinson, of Beaver Falls, Pa.

### Many Senators Speak.

Despite the diversity of opinion held outside the Senate regarding the late Senator's political activities, Mr. Quay's late colleagues on the floor vied with one another in telling of the good points of his character, his kindness, generosity, and magnanimity, and his valuable services as a Senator.

Eulogies of this sort were delivered by the two Pennsylvania Senators, Penrose and Knox, and by Scott of West Virginia, Daniel of Virginia, Gallinger of New Hampshire, Spooner and McLaughlin of Mississippi, Hunsbrough of North Dakota, Stewart of Nevada, Platt of New York, Dubois of Idaho, Fairbanks, Clark of Montana, Clark of Wyoming, Perkins of California, Nelson of Minnesota, Cockrell and Morgan.

Similar services will be held in the House of Representatives tomorrow. Those who will speak there are Representatives Patterson, Dillard, and Adams, of Pennsylvania; Livingston of Georgia, Grosvenor of Ohio, Bates of Pennsylvania, Meyer of Louisiana, Sherman of New York, W. A. Smith of Michigan, McHenry, Moon, Cooper, Morrill, Sibley, and Butler of Pennsylvania; Babcock of Wisconsin, and Tawney of Minnesota, and Delegate Wilson of Arizona.

### Lauded by Successor.

The eulogy pronounced by Mr. Knox in the Senate this afternoon was the first extended utterance of the distinguished Pennsylvanian since he entered the Senate as the successor of the man whose memory he extolled. He said:

"Though Senator Quay at times suffered considerably from that intangible thing, which it seems the public servant must endure—intentional misunderstanding and persistent misrepresentation—his just fame is now beyond the reach of the cheap detraction which assailed his life, but cannot obscure his real career and character.

"He was kindly and affectionate, tender in his domestic relations, loyal and helpful to his friends, cherishing and helpful to his country, and most genial in his quiet way.

"Grateful for a service he was prompt to reciprocate. Like all men possessing leadership, he was a fighter and he fought a fight to the end; but when it was over it was over in all ways. He was no vindictive; one of his most notable characteristics was his magnanimity."

### Tribute From Foraker.

Mr. Foraker said: "His was a unique and much misunderstood personality, who had all kinds of experiences in his public career. He had unusual success, but it was attained with some of the sorest and severest trials. He had legions of friends and devoted supporters and admirers, but he also had bitter enemies who unrelentingly opposed him while living and bitterly defamed him when he died."

Mr. Platt of New York said: "It is a sad passing of a man of great tenacity of purpose. He never wasted effort upon chimeras and never suffered delusion to possess his mind. He was a leader of men, and the effort to accomplish any object upon which his judgment had favorably passed."

"Kindness of manner, simplicity of speech, sympathy of feeling, were the ordinary traits of his character. He was remarkably unaffected and unpretentious. He possessed remarkable serenity of mind. His ordinary attitude toward calumny was one of genuine indifference. He commanded the adherence of his followers. It was confidence inspired by his courage and ability and he was feared by his opponents, who recalled his many victories and his resourceful skill."

### Appreciated by Scott.

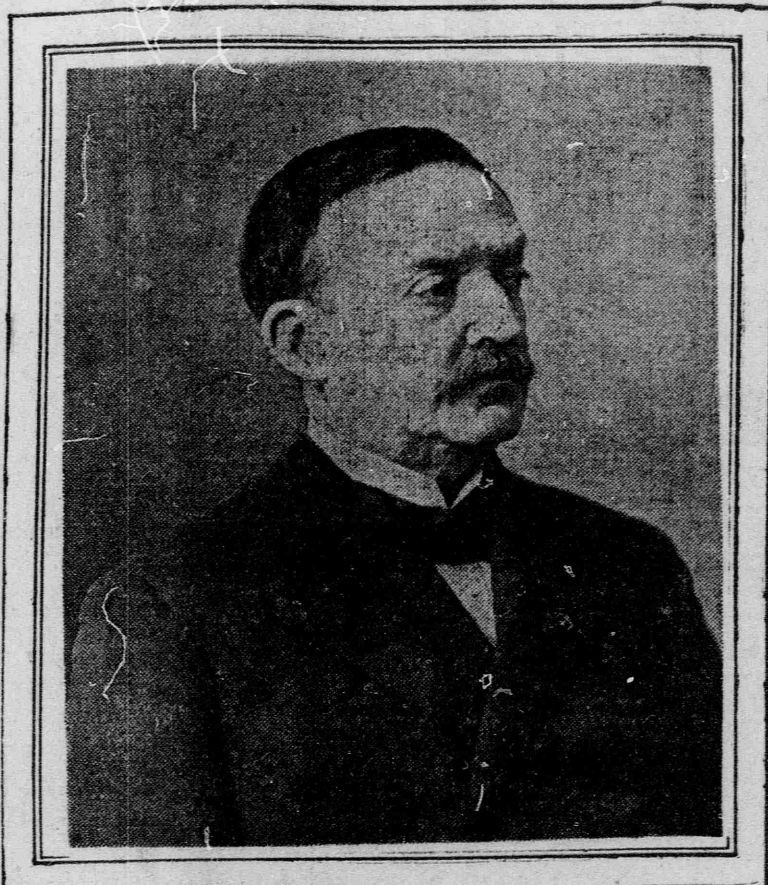
Mr. Scott of West Virginia said: "With the passing of our Senator Quay there has departed a great political leader, a scholar, a soldier, and a statesman. He was modest and retiring; cared nothing for popular applause, and seldom spoke on the floor of the Senate. A man of more than ordinary ability, silent but determined, he was a leader of men and a director of public opinion."

Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire said: "He was a man of great political general of his day. Quiet, retiring, and unassuming, he did his duty with undeviating fidelity and with a determination to do it well."

"Under ordinary circumstances I should dislike to answer the question," was the answer, "but as I have already made a full report to the Government I will answer it."

(Continued on Third Page.)

## MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY



### EXTOLLED AT MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Many Senators Pay Tribute Today to the Qualities of Character Which Endured Him to Them.

## Hoke Smith, Animate Interrogation Point

Expected in Washington Today to Fire Hot  
Questions at Secretary of Interior—Indian  
Territory Oil Land Grab.

Somewhere between Washington and Atlanta, and due in this city at any time, is an irate member of former President Grover Cleveland's Cabinet, who thinks he has been misled, and is coming here to find out about it.

The traveler is Hoke Smith, who held the portfolio of the Department of the Interior, and the man he believes has been making unwarranted statements about him is the present Secretary of the Interior, Ethan Allen Hitchcock.

According to dispatches received here this morning, Mr. Smith left Atlanta last night, and he should be here this afternoon. Up to 2 o'clock he had not notified Secretary Hitchcock of his arrival. There is, however, no undue excitement around the Department of the Interior.

### Cause for Visit.

The cause of the unexpected visit of the former Secretary is a statement made by Mr. Hitchcock, in holding up the alleged grab of the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company.

This company is alleged to be a subordinate concern of the Standard Oil Company, and for years it has enjoyed, under a peculiarly wide lease, a monopoly

of the oil lands in the Osage reservation and Indian Territory.

Secretary Hitchcock has been fighting the monopoly, and in a statement issued publicly Thursday he said things about the lease and the men who made it that recall some of the allegations of the Cleveland-Carlisle-Morgan bond deal.

After saying that the lease was approved "by Mr. Hoke Smith, the then Secretary of the Interior," Secretary Hitchcock continues:

"It was one of the most gigantic monopolies ever issued for an individual or a company by any Secretary of the Interior."

After stating his grounds for opposing the renewal of the lease, which the company has been endeavoring to obtain, Mr. Hitchcock continues:

"This extension the Secretary has vigorously opposed on the ground that the original lease was an unheard-of monopoly, and nothing short of a public scandal."

Now these little references have fired the blood of the former Secretary. They connect him unpleasantly with Standard Oil Company, and he is coming, so dispatches say, to find out about it. He is due this afternoon.

## DESCRIBES SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION

Book Prepared at State Department  
Giving Information About  
Fathers of Republic.

Col. William H. Michael, chief clerk of the Department of State, has compiled an extremely interesting book on the "Story of the Declaration of Independence," which is the first publication to contain a complete series of all the portraits of the signers of the famous document.

This was a man of great tenacity of purpose. He never wasted effort upon chimeras and never suffered delusion to possess his mind. He was a leader of men, and the effort to accomplish any object upon which his judgment had favorably passed.

"Kindness of manner, simplicity of speech, sympathy of feeling, were the ordinary traits of his character. He was remarkably unaffected and unpretentious. He possessed remarkable serenity of mind. His ordinary attitude toward calumny was one of genuine indifference. He commanded the adherence of his followers. It was confidence inspired by his courage and ability and he was feared by his opponents, who recalled his many victories and his resourceful skill."

### Men of Longevity.

One of the most interesting features of the book is that relating to the personal record of the signers. Colonel Michael notes the following facts:

"The longevity of the signers is remarkable. Three lived to be over ninety years of age, ten over eighty, eleven over fifty, six over forty-four, and one, Mr. Lydon, who was a leader of men, died at the age of thirty years of age. Thus the average of the signers was sixty-two years."

"The signers of the Declaration of Independence represented a variety of vocations. Twenty-four were lawyers, fourteen agriculturists, four physicians, one a minister of the gospel, and three who were prepared for that calling in those other vocations, one a manufacturer, and nine merchants."

At an attempt to have the House enact a few more local bills before the end of the present Congress, the House Committee on the District of Columbia will hold a meeting next Thursday to get these measures in proper shape.

Although there will not be another District day in the House, the committee members interested in bills will make vigorous attempts to have them passed by the House during the last six days of the session under the suspension of the rules privilege.

The Pou bill, compelling the vesting of street cars, already been favorably reported, will be pushed. The friends of the measure contend that its chances are promising.

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(Continued on Third Page.)

## RUSSIA STUNNED BY THE MURDER OF GRAND DUKE

Council of Empire Will Hold Extraordinary  
Sitting to Consider Crisis Brought About  
by Assassination of Sergius.

## MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD IN CATHEDRAL OF ST. ISAAC'S

Bomb Thrower Said to Be Connected With  
Workmen's Social Democracy---Says  
He Obeyed Will of Executive.

## PRESENT ERA OF ASSASSINATION IN RUSSIA

The present period of assassination in Russia began in June of last year. A renewed outbreak has been feared ever since the strikes and slaughter in St. Petersburg. The following is the record to date:

June 16—General Bobrikoff, governor general of Finland, was fatally shot at Helsingfors by Eugene Schaumann, a Finn.

July 17—The vice governor of the government of Elizabetpol was assassinated at Agdshakent.

July 23—M. Plehve, minister of the interior, was slain in St. Petersburg by a bomb thrown by a young student named Sazonoff.

August 1—Lieutenant General Boguslavsky, chief administrator of a district in the Caucasus, was murdered at Igdis.

November 5—General Tcherrkoff, governor of Warsaw, was the target for three rifle shots fired from a troop train. They missed him, but killed a gendarme who was standing near him.

January 19—A charge of case shot was fired from a saluting battery at the Czar during the ceremony of blessing the waters of the Neva.

February 6—Soininen Solsalon, procurator general of Finland, was shot and killed in his office at Helsingfors by Karl L. Hohenbath, a political fanatic.

February 17—Grand Duke Sergius slain by a bomb in the Kremlin, Moscow.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—The council of the empire, it is announced, will hold an extraordinary sitting to consider the situation resulting from the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius.

A memorial service for Grand Duke Sergius was held at the St. Isaac's Cathedral today. A large congregation was present, which included many grand dukes and other notable personages.

It is announced that the funeral of the Grand Duke Sergius will be held several days hence within the Kremlin at Moscow. The Czar and the imperial family will be represented at the obsequies by the Grand Duke Alexis.

The assassin of Grand Duke Sergius is said to have confessed that he belongs to the workmen's Social Democracy. He added:

"I accomplished the will of the executive."

Leaflets are being circulated in Odessa this morning signed by the South Russian section of the Social Democratic revolutionaries, announcing the death of Grand Duke Sergius, and concluding:

"The event marks the beginning of a war of reprisals forced on the people by the unbending stubbornness and intolerably oppressive rule of the present regime."

## Sazonoff Proclaims Plans of Revolution

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—It is not generally believed that the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius, at Moscow, will cause the Czar to reconsider the promulgation of reforms for the workmen. On the other hand, it is thought probable the opposite effect will result, and a new era be hastened by the act which is taken to indicate the desperate state of mind of the revolutionary element.

It has transpired that Sazonoff, the assassin of M. Plehve, wrote a confession while confined in the Peter and Paul fortress, giving in detail the aims of the terrorists, one of which was the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius.

In his confession Sazonoff said: "We do not expect to overthrow the existing system by means of assassinations. Our one object is to avenge the wrongs inflicted on the people. When I threw the bomb at Minister Plehve I did not think it would shatter the government. I executed him because of his innumerable crimes."

"Our party is in reality devoted to a peaceful propaganda. It is only when the ministers refuse us our rights of speaking in human language that we use language of another kind. It is only when other modes of opposition are exhausted, when the crimes of the government are taken to Heaven and Heaven remains silent, that we resort to death and intolerable tortures."

"It is the violent repression of popular aspirations which causes our revolutionism; it is because the government does not permit freedom of speech, press and assembly, that we preach the necessity of change for this. We are sent to Siberia, beaten, maltreated, shot and pronounced criminals outside the protection of the law."

"Here indeed is violence, but on whose part? Not ours."

Continuing Sazonoff vividly describes how, while attending Moscow University, he gradually became a revolutionist. First, because of the government's attempt to control the intellectual growth of the students.

Finally owing to the government's maltreatment of the students.

He says in this connection: "I was imprisoned for joining the ranks of the Social Democracy, and

while at Yokutsk witnessed the utter brutality of the officials and heard the horrible tales of the maltreatment of prisoners. Then I escaped.

"Always beside me were bloody specters whispering: 'You must go to Plehve.'

"I went, and in killing Plehve I did only what conscience demanded."

Assassination Creates  
Enormous Sensation

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—New details of the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius, uncle of the Czar, have been made public today.

It was the first time in several weeks that he had driven unaccompanied by the grand dukes, who has always been popular with all classes. The grand duke was perfectly well aware of the risk he ran when she was not with him.

The point chosen for the assassination is within the precincts of the Kremlin that are little frequented, and at the actual moment were practically deserted, it is difficult to obtain a precise story of the killing.

From the best available sources, however, it is learned that the grand duke entered his carriage at the main entrance of the Nicholas Palace, intending to drive to a private bath in a house in Tverskaja street, which he occupied when he was governor general.

In a Closed Carriage.

The carriage, which was a closed one, was driven up the wide roadway between the Chudoff monastery and the great bell tower in the direction of the Nikolsky Gate, which opens on the grand square.

Two ordinary cabs containing detectives followed at a little distance. Half way across the open space between the bell tower and the Nikolsky gate the imperial carriage was overtaken and passed by another vehicle drawn by a single horse. It was driven at a rapid rate and passed under the gateway, which forms almost a tunnel, before the carriage containing the grand duke came up.

From the Nikolsky Gate the whole of the open space is visible to be Chudoff monastery, with the arsenal and guns captured from the French in the Napoleonic wars on one side and the law courts on the other.

At a spot forty yards in front of the gate and ten yards from the footway